

Martinez, the great pitcher for the Boston Red Sox, is the class of the American League. Yesterday, the Baseball Writers' Association of America confirmed that judgment by unanimously selecting Pedro Martinez as the winner of the Cy Young Award for the American League for 1999.

Pedro's record this year was brilliant. His 23 victories, his earned run average of 2.07, and his 313 strikeouts led the league in all three of those categories, and his dramatic victory over the New York Yankees in the third game of the American League Championship Series last month was the crowning achievement in his extraordinary season.

All of us in Boston are proud of the Red Sox and proud of Pedro Martinez. I congratulate him on this well-deserved recognition, and I ask unanimous consent that a "Red Sox News Flash" about the award be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RED SOX NEWS FLASH, NOV. 16, 1999

This afternoon Red Sox pitcher Pedro Martinez was selected the 1999 American League Cy Young award winner by the Baseball Writers' Association of America. The voting was unanimous, with Pedro finishing with 140 points, including all 28 first place votes.

Martinez led the American League in seven major pitching categories, including wins (23), ERA (2.07) and strikeouts (313), becoming the first Red Sox pitcher to lead the AL in those three categories since Cy Young in 1901. Martinez' 2.07 ERA was more than a run less than New York's David Cone, who ranked 2nd in ERA at 3.44. The right-hander also became the third pitcher to win the award in both leagues, joining Randy Johnson (1995 in AL & 1999 in NL) and Gaylord Perry (1972 in AL & 1978 in NL). He also becomes the fifth pitcher to win the award with two different clubs.

Pedro's 313 strikeouts in 1999 set a new Red Sox single season record. Martinez became the first American League pitcher with 300 or more strikeouts in a season since Randy Johnson in 1993 with Seattle (308) and he is one of 14 different pitchers to have struck out 300 or more batters in a season. He is the second pitcher in Major League History to achieve 300 or more strikeouts in both leagues (Randy Johnson is the other). Pedro is only the 9th player in Major League History to strike out 300 or more batters in a season more than once: joining Nolan Ryan (6x), Sandy Koufax (3x), Randy Johnson (3x, including '99), Sam McDowell (2x), Curt Schilling (2x), Walter Johnson (2x) and J.R. Richard (2x).

The Dominican Republic native tossed his 2nd career 1 hitter on September 10th at New York and set a career high with 17 strikeouts (tying the Major League season-high in 1999). Martinez became the first Red Sox pitcher to win 20 games since Roger Clemens in 1990 (21-6) and the first Sox pitcher other than Clemens since Dennis Eckersley in 1978. He also set a team record by striking out 10 or more batters 19 times in a season. He became the first right-handed pitcher to record 15 or more strikeouts 6 times in a season since Nolan Ryan in 1974. Pedro struck out the side 18 times in his 213.1 IP and has struck

out 10 or more batters 54 times in his career, 27 times as a Red Sox.

Pedro Martinez becomes the third Red Sox pitcher to win the Cy Young award, joining Roger Clemens (1986, 1987 & 1991) and Jim Lonborg (1967). He is only the fifth AL Cy Young Award winner to be selected unanimously since 1967, when the award was first presented to a pitcher in both the American League and National League.

Previous AL Cy Young Award Winners:

1998 Roger Clemens, Toronto Blue Jays
1997 Roger Clemens, Toronto Blue Jays
1996 Pat Hentgen, Toronto Blue Jays
1995 Randy Johnson, Seattle Mariners
1994 David Cone, Kansas City Royals
1993 Jack McDowell, Chicago White Sox
1992 Dennis Eckersley, Oakland Athletics
1991 Roger Clemens, Boston Red Sox
1990 Bob Welch, Oakland Athletics
1989 Bret Saberhagen, Kansas City Royals
1988 Frank Viola, Minnesota Twins
1987 Roger Clemens, Boston Red Sox
1986 Roger Clemens, Boston Red Sox
1985 Bret Saberhagen, Kansas City Royals
1984 Guillermo (Willie) Hernandez, Detroit Tigers

1983 LaMarr Hoyt, Chicago White Sox
1982 Pete Vockovich, Milwaukee Brewers
1981 Rollie Fingers, Milwaukee Brewers
1980 Steve Stone, Baltimore Orioles
1979 Mike Flanagan, Baltimore Orioles
1978 Ron Guidry, New York Yankees
1977 Sparky Lyle, New York Yankees
1976 Jim Palmer, Baltimore Orioles
1975 Jim Palmer, Baltimore Orioles
1974 Jim (Catfish) Hunter, Oakland Athletics

1973 Jim Palmer, Baltimore Orioles
1972 Gaylord Perry, Cleveland Indians
1971 Vida Blue, Oakland Athletics
1970 Jim Perry, Minnesota Twins
1969 (tie) Mike Cuellar, Baltimore Orioles;
Denny McLain, Detroit Tigers

1968 Denny McLain, Detroit Tigers
1967 Jim Lonborg, Boston Red Sox
1964 Dean Chance, Los Angeles Angels
1961 Whitey Ford, New York Yankees
1959 Early Wynn, Chicago White Sox
1958 Bob Turley, New York Yankees

Note: One award from 1956-66; NL pitchers won in 1956-57, 1960, 1962-63, 1965-66.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, November 16, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,689,775,697,887.62 (Five trillion, six hundred eighty-nine billion, seven hundred seventy-five million, six hundred ninety-seven thousand, eight hundred eighty-seven dollars and sixty-two cents).

One year ago, November 16, 1998, the Federal debt stood at \$5,581,706,000,000 (Five trillion, five hundred eighty-one billion, seven hundred six million).

Five years ago, November 16, 1994, the Federal debt stood at \$4,748,423,000,000 (Four trillion, seven hundred forty-eight billion, four hundred twenty-three million).

Ten years ago, November 16, 1989, the Federal debt stood at \$2,918,690,000,000 (Two trillion, nine hundred eighteen billion, six hundred ninety million).

Fifteen years ago, November 16, 1984, the Federal debt stood at \$1,627,271,000,000 (One trillion, six hun-

dred twenty-seven billion, two hundred seventy-one million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$4 trillion—\$4,062,504,697,887.62 (Four trillion, sixty-two billion, five hundred four million, six hundred ninety-seven thousand, eight hundred eighty-seven dollars and sixty-two cents) during the past 15 years.

UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, in July, when the Senate debated the Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary fiscal year 2000 spending bill, an important amendment was adopted to the bill. That amendment, offered by my colleague Senator BOXER, would have made it illegal to sell or transfer firearms or ammunition to anyone under the influence of alcohol. Unfortunately, the House-Senate conference committee, in working out the differences between the two versions of this spending measure, removed the Senate-passed amendment from the final bill.

I do not understand how something so simple, so straightforward, could be deleted from the final bill. This amendment does nothing more than save lives and prevent injuries by prohibiting drunks from buying guns or ammunition. Under current law, it is illegal to sell firearms or ammunition to a purchaser under the influence of illicit drugs. This would simply close the loophole by making it illegal for someone under the influence of alcohol to purchase the same products.

It is unconscionable that House and Senate conferees deleted this common-sense provision from the bill. Unfortunately, this is just another example of how reasonable legislation is repeatedly stymied by the power of the NRA.

THE MICROSOFT RULING

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, two core principles guide our economy, competition and the rule of law. In the absence of competition there is no innovation or consumer choice. For over 100 years the anti-trust laws have served as an indispensable bullwark to ensure that unfettered competition does not result in monopoly power that stifles innovation and denies consumers a choice.

So it is curious that a veritable who's who of "conservative" politicians and think tanks unleashed a barrage of faxes attacking Federal Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson's decision in United States v. Microsoft.

Based on a voluminous record, Judge Jackson found that Microsoft had succeeded in "stifling innovations that would benefit consumers, for the sole reason that they do not coincide with Microsoft's self-interest."

The factual findings of the District Court held that "Microsoft will use its